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Report Highlights:

Soybean meal demand for feed use is forecast to increase in MY2021/22 as the swine herd repopulates from the impacts of African Swine Fever, along with a forecasted increase in poultry production and bovine herd expansion. Increased domestic soybean crush is driven by increasing feed and oil consumption demand. Soybeans for food consumption are also forecast to increase due to expected recovery from COVID-19. Post forecasts increases in imports of soybeans and soybean meal in MY2021/22.

Executive Summary

Vietnam's hog and sow herds are recovering from the impacts of African swine fever (ASF), with the total swine population increasing by 20.8 percent to 27.3 million head as of December 31, 2020, compared to January 1, 2020, according to Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). Swine feed accounts for most total feed demand. Post forecasts total feed demand to increase to 27.8 million metric tons (tons) in MY2020/21 and to 28.4 million tons in MY2021/22 as the swine herd repopulates along with a forecasted increase in poultry production and bovine herd expansion. Vietnam has issued their National Livestock Development Strategy 2021-2030, with the goal of maintaining the swine herd at around 30 million head.

Driven by the increase in domestic feed demand, total soybean crush and soybean meal (SBM) for feed use are forecast to increase to 1.5 million tons and 6.1 million tons respectively in MY2021/22. Soybean meal accounts for the largest share of oilseed meal used for aqua and animal feed.

Vietnam's soybean imports are forecast up to 2.1 million tons in MY2020/21 and to 2.2 million tons in MY2021/22 due to increases in domestic feed demand and soy oil needs. Soybeans for food consumption are forecast to grow by four percent in MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 following an expected recovery from COVID-19.

Vietnam's SBM imports are forecast to increase slightly to 5.2 million tons in MY2021/22 with the forecasted increase in SBM production from crushing plants offsetting a smaller increase in imports.

An increase of vegetable oil use in food processing and home cooking will offset decreases in food service demand due to the closure of restaurants, hotels, canteens in industrial zones, and schools in MY2019/20 caused by COVID-19, leading to oil consumption growth of two and five percent in MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 respectively.

Peanut and soybean production in Vietnam are forecast to continue to decline based on shrinking planted area as farmers continue to switch to more profitable fruits and vegetables.

OILSEEDS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Soybean

Production

Production is forecast to decrease to 55,300 tons in MY2020/21¹ and continue decreasing to 47,500 tons in MY2021/22 based on decreases in planted area. Low average yield of 1.58 tons per hectare and fragmented production makes local soybean production uncompetitive with the lower price of imported soybeans for the feed and food processing industry.

According to official data from Vietnam's General Statistics Office (GSO), Vietnam's soybean planted area as of December 31, 2020, was 41,700 hectares, a decrease of 15.7 percent compared to the previous year. The local production at 65,700 tons in 2020, accounts for approximately three percent of total soybean demand. The decline in soybean planted area in MY2019/20 is a part of an overall trend of Vietnamese farmers switching to more profitable crops such as various fruits and vegetables that are grown for both export and domestic consumption. Vietnam's Agricultural Restructuring Plan 2021-2025 aims to increase planting areas for fruits and vegetables to 1.2 million hectares and 1.1 million hectares respectively. Soybean production is not prioritized in the National Agriculture Major Products List.

Table 1: Soybean Production

	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*
Crop area (thousand ha)	53.3	49.5	41.7	35	30
Crop yield (MT/ha)	1.52	1.53	1.58	1.58	1.58
Total production (TMT)	80.8	75.9	65.7	55.3	47.5

Source: General Statistics Office (GSO), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD),

The data included inventory of winter crop in the North starting from October annually.

*Post estimates

Consumption

Industrial crush

Vietnam has two industrial soybean crushing facilities. The demand for soybean crush is driven both by the need for meal for animal feed and a continued steady annual soy oil growth rate. Post forecasts the MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 soybean crush at 1.4 million tons and 1.5 million tons due to a higher demand, and therefore, an estimated increase in crush volume at both facilities. The local crushing industry anticipates a better soy oil margin and plans to take advantage of their ability to provide timely delivery and high protein SBM to feed millers.

Food Use Consumption

Post forecasts soybeans for food use in MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 growing at four percent a year, to increase to 500,000 tons and 520,000 tons respectively. This is due to the expected reopening of

¹ Marketing Year (MY) of soybean, soybean meal and soy oil are from January 1 to December 31.

restaurants, schools, and industrial canteens. U.S. soybeans have a strong advantage in food use categories compared to other sources, as U.S. soybeans are preferred for their flavor and color.

Vietnam has several large soymilk producers including Vinasoy, VinaMilk, and NutiFood. According to one soymilk industry source, the industry continues to plan for a packed soymilk production growth rate of four to five percent in 2021 and 2022, due to the expected recovery from COVID-19.

An industry source projects that competitive prices of bulk soymilk and tofu in traditional markets compared to other protein sources are advantages for local producers, as processors will increase production in 2021 to meet the demand. A soybean trader for food use plans to establish a processing factory in a northern province in 2021, to produce soy-based products focusing on tofu and soymilk.

Feed, Seed, Waste Consumption

According to an industry source, full fat soybean production increased in CY 2020 because of swine repopulation, as industrial farms use full fat soybeans in feed rations for piglets and sows. According to MARD, the sow herd reached 3.8 million head as of December 31, 2020, an increase of 1 million head compared to December 31, 2019. Vietnam imported a large number of sows in 2020, to help repopulate the herd. According to an industry source, the sow herd is projected to decrease to 3 million head to meet the targeted total swine population of 30 million head per the National Livestock Development Strategy 2021-2030. According to Agro-Monitor, there was an increase of large swine producers including, CP and Japfa, importing soybeans directly, as they use full fat soybeans in their feed rations.

Post revises down soybeans for feed consumption in MY2018/19 due to ASF impacts leading to the culling of over six million pigs in 2019, including sows, and up to 200,000 tons in MY2019/20 with the increased number of sows and piglets. Post estimates that soybeans for feed consumption will stay at 200,000 tons in MY2020/21 as the number of sows and piglets will remain the same as in MY2019/20 to aid hog repopulation. Post forecasts that soybeans for feed consumption will decline to 185,000 tons in MY2021/22 due to the estimated decrease in the size of the sow herd in order to meet MARD’s policy to keep the swine population at about 30 million head.

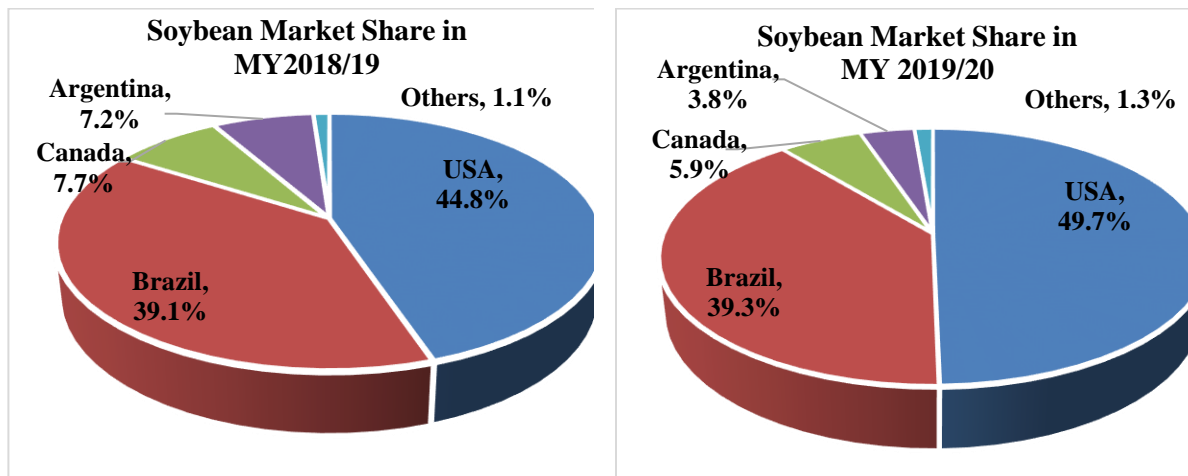
Trade

Imports

According to Vietnam Customs, MY2019/20 soybean imports reached 1.87 million tons, an increase of 11 percent compared to the same period in MY2018/19. The two local soybean crushing facilities have driven the increase of soybean imports into Vietnam. The United States is the largest soybean exporter with 49.7 percent of the market share and Brazil held 39.3 percent of market share in 2020.

Table 2: Soybean Supplier Market Share (percentage)

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
United States	63.8	46.7	72.9	44.3	49.7
Brazil	21.3	37.4	17.7	38.7	39.3
Canada	5.7	11.8	6.9	8.7	5.9
Argentina	0.6	0.1	0	7.1	3.8



Data Source: Vietnam Customs published at <https://www.customs.gov.vn>

Post forecasts an increase of soybean imports to 2.1 million tons and 2.2 million tons in MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 respectively. The two local soybean crushing facilities continue to drive the increase of soybean imports into Vietnam. According to industry sources, the northern crushing plant has a demand of 200,000 tons in MY2020/21 and is projecting an increase to 250,000 tons in MY2021/22. The southern crushing plant has also indicated an increased demand of 1.2 million tons in MY2020/21 and 1.25 million tons in MY2021/22. Post also forecasts an increase of imported soybeans for food use due to the continuing decrease of local soybean production.

Policy

On March 31, 2019, the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD) Plant Protection Department (PPD) announced a zero-tolerance policy for soybean and wheat shipments containing the weed seed *Cirsium arvense*. This policy has created uncertainty for exporters, importers, and the Vietnamese feed and flour milling industries. On December 25, 2020, Vietnam issued the Circular 15 promulgating the National Technical Regulations (NTR) 192 on the phytosanitary requirements for imported regulated articles. NTR 192 sets a zero tolerance on all quarantine pests regulated under Circular 35/2014/TT-BNNPTNT issued in 2014 including *Cirsium arvense*. Please refer to the [GAIN report VM-2020-0128](#) for further information. The Circular 15 enters into force on June 25, 2021.

Peanuts

Production

Peanut production is forecast to decrease to 412,500 tons in MY 2020/21² and continue decreasing to 400,000 tons in MY2021/22 based on decreases in planted area as farmers switch from peanuts to more profitable crops such as various fruits and vegetables. Peanut growing area is declining in most parts of Vietnam for the same reason that soybean planted area is declining as Vietnam's Agricultural Restructuring Plan 2021-2025 aims to increase planting areas for fruits and vegetables, peanut production is not prioritized in the National Agriculture Major Products List.

According to GSO, peanut planted area was 170,000 hectares as of December 31, 2020, a drop of four percent in area compared to the previous year. Vietnamese farmers are switching to fruits and vegetables that are more profitable for both the domestic and export markets. According MARD, the major peanut planting areas in the northern and central provinces, which account for two-thirds of Vietnam's peanut area, have continuously decreased in last five years due to low yield and less competitive prices than imported peanuts.

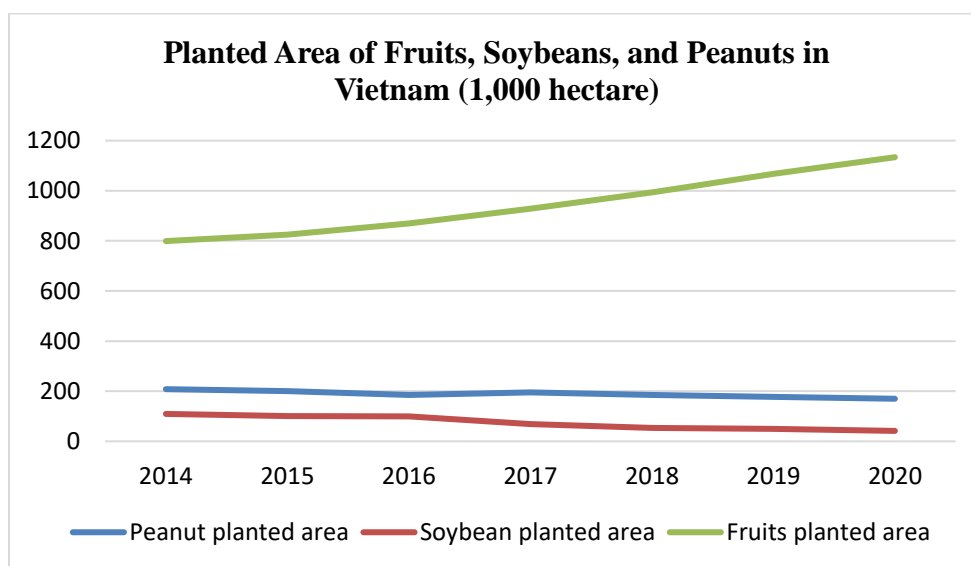


Table 3: Vietnam's Peanut Production

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*
Crop area (Tha)	195.6	185.7	176.8	170	165	160
Crop yield (MT/ha)	2.35	2.47	2.48	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total peanut production** (TMT)	459.6	458.7	438.8	425.5	412.5	400

Source: GSO, MARD

*Post estimate

**in-shell basis

² Marketing Year (MY) of peanut is from January 1 to December 31.

Crush

Post forecasts peanut crush volume at 32,000 tons in MY2020/21 and 33,000 tons in MY2021/22. This reflects the estimated peanut oil production with a low oil extraction rate of 0.26 due to the small-scale production and limited crushing technology.

Vietnam's central provinces are the largest consumers of peanut oil for home cooking. Peanut crushing occurs at the household level based on personal consumption.

A northern peanut crusher, who used to have a brand name peanut oil, transferred their crushing machine to the central highlands as peanut oil was not competitive with other oils. According to the peanut crusher in the central highlands, the machine is operating at low capacity due to low demand and high operational costs.

Table 4: Peanut Oil Production

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*
Peanut oil production (MT)	7,316	7,423	7,605	7,900	8,200	8,500

Source: GSO, *Post estimate

Food Use Consumption

Most locally produced and imported peanuts are consumed in the retail sales channels, food service, and food processing industry (especially in the snack industry) for both domestic consumption and export.

In-shell peanuts are available from street vendors in boiled and roasted forms, at “bia hoi” (fresh draft beer) restaurants, and in wet markets during harvest season. Small retail stores usually sell raw shelled peanuts in loose formats, while modern retailers, including supermarkets and hypermarkets, sell packaged raw shelled peanuts. Foodservice providers and food processors purchase peanuts in bulk.

Post forecasts total peanut consumption to increase to 570,000 tons in MY2020/21 and 590,000 tons in MY2021/22 due to expected recovery of tourism and foodservice sectors from COVID-19.

Trade

Imports

In MY2019/20, Vietnam imported 201,800 tons of peanuts (in-shell basis) and India was the largest peanut supplier to Vietnam with 86 percent of the market share. U.S. exports of in-shell peanuts to Vietnam reached 6,200 tons, equivalent to three percent of the market share.

Post forecasts Vietnam's peanut imports (in-shell basis) will increase to 215,000 tons in MY2020/21 and further increase to 240,000 tons in MY2021/22 with the expected rebound of the foodservice and tourism sectors and the estimated decrease in production.

Table 5: Vietnam's Peanut Imports, by HS Code

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total in-shell peanut imports (MT) (HS code 120210 and 120241)	38,725	3,025	1,953	16,320	2,301
Total shelled peanut imports (MT) (in-shell basis) (HS code 120220; 120242 and 200811)	302,200	194,139	108,459	215,746	199,815
Total peanut seed import (MT in-shell basis) (HS code 120230)	384	12,505	372	820	1,994
Total peanut imports (in-shell basis) (MT)	339,441	209,669	110,784	232,886	201,809

Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM)

*Note: Peanuts are in in-shell basis, including in-shell peanut (HS code 120210; 120241) and shelled peanuts (HS code 120220; 120242 and 200811 – including peanut butter, but amount of peanut butter negligible), and peanut seeds with HS code 120230. Conversion rate from shelled peanut into in-shell peanuts: 1.33.

Exports

Vietnam exported 23,900 tons of peanuts (in-shell basis) in MY2019/20 according to TDM.³ Vietnam's main export market is China accounting for 65 percent of total exports. This is due to China's high consumption demand and proximity advantage. Vietnam imports peanuts for border trade with China and Post forecasts in MY2021/22 that this trade will increase due to the recovery from COVID-19.

Post forecasts an increase of peanut exports to 30,000 tons in MY2020/21 and 35,000 tons in MY2021/22 due to projected higher demand from China.

Table 6: Vietnam Peanut Exports, by HS Code

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
In-shell peanut exports (MT) (HS code 120210 and 120241)	230	478	949	2,324	11,509
Shelled peanut exports (MT) (HS code 120220; 120242 and 200811)	6,968	5,035	6,215	7,747	9,316
Peanut seed export (MT) (HS code 120230)	0	0	10	2	7
Total peanut exports (in-shell basis) (MT)	9,497	5,513	7,152	10,073	23,909

Source: TDM

Note: Peanuts are on an in-shell basis, including in-shell peanut (HS code 120210; 120241) and shelled peanuts (HS code 120220; 120242 and 200811 including peanut butter, but volume of peanut butter is negligible), and peanut seeds with HS code 120230; Conversion rate from shelled peanut into in-shell peanuts: 1.33.

³ Vietnam is not a reported country in TDM. Throughout this report, every time TDM is noted, Vietnam exports refers to global reported imports from Vietnam and Vietnam imports refers to global reported exports to Vietnam.

Copra

Production

Vietnam's coconut planting area was about 182,400 hectares in MY 2020, according to GSO. Ben Tre province is the largest coconut planting province, accounting for about 42 percent of the total planting area, and is where Ben Tre Coconut Association, a major coconut producers and processors association is located. Vietnam does not produce much copra for coconut oil crushing due to low domestic demand. There is higher demand for other coconut products such as coconuts in the inner shell, fresh coconuts, coconut milk, coconut powder, and desiccated coconuts for export and domestic consumption.

The coconut black headed caterpillar (*Opisina arenosella*) was discovered in Ben Tre Province in July 2020 and continues to damage the coconut planting area. So far about 140 hectares have reportedly been infected. The pest damages coconut leaves and nuts, and then can possibly kill the trees. Treatment and technical assistance are ongoing with engagement of research institutes and universities.

According to the Ben Tre Coconut Association, the salinity intrusion in the Mekong Delta lowered coconut yield and size in CY 2020. For further information about salinity intrusion, please refer to GAIN report [VM2021-0012](#) -Vietnamese Fruit Production and Exports Confront the Challenges of Salinity Intrusion and COVID-19. According to a source from a local fruit export company, the size of coconuts harvested in 2020, was smaller than the previous year due to impacts of salinity intrusion on coconuts' size. Most of the coconuts exported by the company in 2020 weighted about 600 grams per nut compared to the normal weight of export coconuts at 700-1,200 grams per nut.

The Association projects that the coconut planting area in Ben Tre and other Mekong Delta provinces is increasing due to its strong resilience. Moreover, a dam constructed in 2020, on the Ba Lai river will reportedly control salinity intrusion thus supporting coconut planting area, according to the Ben Tre Coconut Association.

Post forecasts a decrease in the average coconut yield to 9,000 nuts per hectare due to the salinity intrusion impacts in both MY2020/21⁴ and MY2021/22. Post maintains the estimate that the coconut harvested area is 10,000 hectares lower than planted area. This is because it takes four to five years from planting coconut trees to the first harvest, according to the Ben Tre Coconut Association.

Vietnam's copra production is a by-product of its coconut oil production. The estimated extraction rate from milling copra to coconut oil is 64 percent.

Post forecasts copra production at 14,000 tons in both MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 based on the estimated coconut oil production.

⁴ Marketing Year (MY) of copra, copra meal and copra oil are from January 1 to December 31.

Table 7: Coconut and Copra Production

	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*
Coconut planting area (thousand ha)	175	178	182.4	186	190
Coconut harvested area (thousand ha)	165	168	172	176	180
Average coconut yield (nuts/ha)	8,982	9,149	9,000	9,000	9,000
Coconut production (million nuts)	1,482	1,537	1,512	1,530	1,530
Coconut Oil production (MT)	9,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Milling Copra Consumption for coconut oil crushing (MT) ***	14,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Total Estimated Copra Production (MT)***	14,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	14,000

Source: MARD, GSO, Ben Tre Coconut Association and Coconut Processing Companies

*Post estimates

*** Estimated extraction rate is 64 percent.

Consumption

According to a source from Ben Tre Provincial Department of Science and Technology, there are 208 different coconuts products for both food and industrial uses for both the export and domestic markets.

Industrial Use

There are 11 copra crushing plants in Ben Tre province including Luong Quoi and Beinco, with a total estimated annual production capacity of 10,000 tons of crude oil and 3,000 tons of virgin coconut oil for domestic and export markets. Post forecasts copra crush volume at 14,000 tons in both MY2020/21 and MY2021/22. This reflects the estimated coconut oil production.

Coconut wood is used for building materials, coconut leaves and shells for handicraft decoration and charcoal, coconut fiber for woven rope, cushioning, coco-peat for agricultural fertilizers, moisture-retentive substance for plants, and crude coconut oils for cosmetics and soaps.

Table 8: Ben Tre Province's Coconut Product Exports

Products	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mature coconuts	Thousand nuts	52,045	54,716	59,602	53,018
Fresh coconuts	Thousand nuts	2,096	3,655	9,685	5,967
Coconut woven rope	MT	38,422	47,653	54,000	44,911
Coconut candy	MT	11,881	4,328	5,029	3,672
Charcoal	MT	10,591	11,341	13,000	17,048
Fresh coconut juice	Thousand liters	60,889	59,231	71,803	65,724
Coconut jelly	Thousand m2	10,008	9,244	9,518	6,721
Coco-peat	MT	12,114	13,559	14,366	7,044
Coconut Handicrafts	\$ 1,000	1,897	2,036	2,244	1,673

Source: Ben Tre Coconut Association

Food Use

There is no official production data for copra, desiccated coconut, and other coconut products and their consumption in Vietnam. However, the major coconut products for food use include fresh and mature coconuts for immediate consumption and cooking, coconut milk, desiccated coconut, coconut milk powder, refined copra/coconut oil, and fresh coconut juice.

According to Ben Tre Coconut Association, about 16 percent of Vietnam’s total coconut planting area (equivalent to 30,000 hectares) is a coconut variety, called “Dua xiem” in Vietnamese. This coconut is used for fresh coconuts for domestic markets in Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi, and the Southern and Central Highland provinces. The rest of planting area contains other varieties of coconut trees suitable for mature coconuts and coconuts in the inner shell used for direct exports and for further processing into other coconut products including desiccated coconuts, coconut milk, coconut jelly, coconut candy, butter, and for selling in traditional wet markets across the country for cooking.

Trade

Vietnam continues to import and export a negligible volume of copra while instead focusing on other coconut products. According to TDM, Vietnam imported about 35,000 tons of coconuts in the inner shell and 87,000 tons of coconuts, other than desiccated, a significant increase compared to the previous year due to higher demand from the processing industry for export. Indonesia was the main supplier to Vietnam.

Table 9: Vietnam’s Coconut Product Imports

Unit: metric tons

Product group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Desiccated coconuts (HS code 080111)	146	432	463	203	633
Coconuts in the inner shell (Endocarp) (HS code 080112)	728	4,643	214	726	34,928
Coconuts, other than desiccated (HS code 080119)	826	8,141	539	2,677	86,903
Copra (HS code 120300)	159	586	49	271	71
Coconut fibers (HS code 530500; 530511; 530519; 530810)	2,440	1,610	2,393	1,926	3,978

Source: TDM

Coconut products that are exported include desiccated coconuts, coconuts in the inner shell, coconut milk, coconut fibers, and activated charcoal. According to TDM, in MY2019/20 Vietnam’s desiccated coconut exports were \$25.2 million with Thailand as the leading market with 47 percent of total desiccated coconut exports. Vietnam also exported 199,000 tons of coconut products other than desiccated coconut of which 95 percent went to Thailand. Local media announced the doubling of coconut products exports to Thailand as raw materials for further processing in MY2019/20 compared to the previous year. Vietnam’s exports of coconuts in the inner shell also reached 105,000 tons, China is the largest importer with 92 percent of market share in MY2019/20. There is a trend showing an increase in Vietnam coconut milk exported to Thailand over the last five years. In MY2019/20 Vietnam exported about 47,000 tons of coconut milk to Thailand.

Table 10: Vietnam's Coconut Product Exports*Unit: metric tons*

Product group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Desiccated coconuts (HS code 080111)	12,913	7,225	18,678	20,327	15,031
Coconuts in the inner shell (Endocarp) (HS code 080112)	44,657	40,236	98,133	229,750	104,979
Coconuts, other than desiccated (HS code 080119)	26,726	33,121	62,851	119,866	199,020
Copra (HS code 120300)	0	48	0	0	2
Coconut fibers (HS code 530500; 530511; 530519; 530810)	109,815	93,227	117,726	109,886	88,567
Coconut milk (HS code 21069099001) *	38,692	41,205	36,822	38,593	46,982
Total	232,803	215,062	334,210	518,442	454,581

*Source: TDM***Coconut milk exports to Thailand*

In 2020, total exports of coconut products from Ben Tre (fresh young and mature coconut, desiccated coconuts, coconut juice, activated charcoal, and coconut oil) reached \$350 million according to the Ben Tre Coconut Association.

The EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA), which entered into force on August 1, 2020, lowers import duties of coconut products into the EU. Therefore, according to an industry source, coconut product exports to the EU are expected to increase in the years to come.

Post forecasts an increase in MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 exports of coconut products.

Rapeseed

Production

There is no official data for rapeseed production in Vietnam. Rapeseed cultivation occurs mainly in the northern mountainous provinces as part of the tourism industry or for household consumption. Post estimates the rapeseed cultivation area to remain constant at 1,000 hectares for MY2021/22⁵.

Consumption

Aside from the tourism industry, rapeseed is also used for oil extraction at the household level. Therefore, Post estimates very low rapeseed consumption to continue in MY2021/22.

⁵ Marketing Year (MY) of rapeseed, rapeseed meal and rapeseed oil are from October to September.

MEALS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Soybean Meal

Production

Post forecasts MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 SBM production at 1.092 million tons and 1.170 million tons respectively. This reflects the forecasted soybean crushing volume at the two crushing facilities.

Table 11: Vietnam’s Soybean Meal Production

	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*
Total Local SBM Production (TMT)	960	937	1,015	1,092	1,170

Source: Local Producers, *Post estimate.

Feed Consumption

Table 12: Aggregates of Proteins Meals on a Soybean Meal Equivalent (SME) Basis

Unit: thousand tons

	Soybean Meal Equivalent (SME)		
	MY2019/20	MY2020/21	MY2021/22
Soybean Meal	5,950	6,000	6,100
Rapeseed Meal	124.5	124.5	124.5
Copra Meal	20.3	20.3	20.3
Fish Meal	657.5	650	657.5
Peanut Meal	26	27	28

Feed consumption is forecast to increase in MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 due to swine repopulation, poultry production, and bovine expansion

Vietnam’s swine production sector has started to gradually recover from the ASF epidemic since early 2020. As of December 31, 2020, the total swine population reached 27.3 million head, up 20.8 percent compared to the swine population on January 1, 2020. The swine population of the 16 largest industrial-scale farms increased sharply in CY 2020 by 63.8 percent to more than 5.5 million head as of December 31, according to MARD. MARD leaders announced in the media that a local vaccine for ASF will be available for commercial use in late 2021 (NOTE: USDA/ARS is working with Vietnam on the vaccine, although Post foresees a longer timeline for a locally produced vaccine to be commercially available). Vietnam’s efforts to repopulate the national pig herd have been hindered by the risk of ASF recurrences. In the first two months of CY 2021, ASF outbreaks occurred in some small-scale swine farms, leading to the culling of about 2,000 pigs, according to MARD. ASF remains a threat for backyard and small-scale swine farmers.

Many large-scale producers including CP, Masan, and Dabaco, that follow the feed-farm-food model, are seeing an opportunity with the reduction of backyard farming, to expand their infrastructure,

technology, biosecurity measures, human resources, and access to credit in order to increase their swine herds. Dabaco plans to continue to invest in swine farm projects in the central and south coast of Vietnam in 2021. In 2020, Xuan Thien Group, normally known as an infrastructure investor in the north of Vietnam, kicked off its investment in a feed-farm-food complex project with full design capacity of 1.2 million tons of compound animal feed and 1.5 million pigs.

Additionally, the current live-weight hog price is attractive for industrial-scale producers but not for backyard farmers as the prices of piglets remain high along with the high cost for biosecurity measures, according to industry sources. Vietnam's Prime Minister approved the National Livestock Development Strategy 2021-2030, along with the Vision to 2045, where industrial-scale swine farm modality would account for more than 70 percent of the total swine population, which aims to stay around 30 million head annually. These factors drive the increase of feed demand for swine. Soybean meal averages about 18 to 20 percent of swine feed rations.

Post estimates that the total poultry flock will increase to 515 million birds in 2021, about four percent higher than the previous year. The GVN called on consumers to increase the proportion of poultry meat protein in their diets. The GVN also targets exports of poultry products in the years to come. In December 2021, CP Group inaugurated a poultry processing plant in Binh Phuoc province with an annual processing capacity of 100 million birds. These factors continue drive the increase in the poultry sector in MY2021/22. Soybean meal averages about 15 to 20 percent of poultry feed rations. According to a feed miller, soymeal is preferred as protein source in feed rations due to its higher quality and is safer for animal digestion compared to rapeseed and copra meals.

Industry reported that Vietnam imported over 500,000 live cattle, the majority of which are for fattening, an increase of 10 percent over 2019. A GVN policy to promote dairy and milk products for domestic consumption and export has led to a 7.9 percent growth in the dairy herd in 2020, with a current herd size of 346,500 head and the herd is projected to continue to grow to 375,000 head by the end of 2021, according to MARD.

Vietnam's shrimp sector is taking advantage of the EU's reduced import tariffs as part of the EVFTA. Vietnam's shrimp production increased by 5.6 percent in the CY 2020 compared to 2019, according to GSO. Vietnam's exports of catfish "ca tra" faced lower prices due to COVID-19 in 2020 and catfish farmers reduced feeding to minimize production costs. This led to zero growth in aquaculture fish production at 3.13 million tons in 2020, according to GSO. Post estimates increasing shrimp production in 2021 but continued flat production for aquaculture fish. While in 2021, with a recovery from COVID-19, Post forecasts an increase in both shrimp and fish production. Fishmeal is used as an ingredient in shrimp feed rations while soybean meal is widely used for both shrimp and fish feed. Soybean meal averages about 32 to 35 percent of fish feed rations and up to 40 percent of shrimp feed rations.

Post estimates total feed demand will increase in MY2020/2021 to 27.8 million tons and to 28.4 million tons in MY2021/22 due to swine repopulation, increases in poultry production, and bovine herd expansion. In Vietnam, protein meals used for feed production are highly price sensitive, alternatives are used in feed ration formulations by feed millers based on price. Post estimates SBM feed consumption will increase to 6 million tons in MY2020/21 and to 6.1 million tons in MY2021/22

following the increase in overall feed demand. Soybean meal accounts for about 80 percent of total protein meal used for feed in Vietnam.

Trade

Imports

In MY2019/20, Vietnam's imports of SBM increased by about two percent compared to MY2018/19. Argentina is the largest supplier accounting for almost 80 percent of the SBM imports due to lower prices. The second largest SBM supplier to Vietnam is Brazil accounting for 15.4 percent of the total market share. U.S. SBM exports to Vietnam decreased by almost 65 percent compared to MY2018/19.

Post estimates SBM imports in MY2020/21 at 5.1 million tons and will increase to 5.2 million tons in MY2021/22 due to the forecasted increase in total feed demand. Increasing domestic SBM production will offset some of the SBM imports.

Table 13: Total Soybean Meal* Imports by Source 2016-2020 (Unit: TMT)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Argentina	4,292.6	4,026.7	2,850	3,948	4,091
Brazil	264.5	339.8	1,055	471	783.3
USA	211.4	440.4	763	537	182.5
India	17.2	89.4	115	26	6
China	248.8	11.6	57	5	9.4
Other countries	75.5	37.2	6	10	28.5
Total	5,110	4,945	4,846	5,000	5,100

Source: TDM data

*Note: Soybean meal (HS code: 2304), and other residues from soybeans (HS Code: 230250), and soy flour (HS code 120810)

Exports

Vietnam exports a small amount of SBM to neighboring countries, including Cambodia, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, Laos, South Korea, Myanmar, and Taiwan. Cambodia is the major export market as Cambodia lacks a port, making it costly to directly import SBM from other international sources.

Post estimates SBM exports in MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 at 110,000 tons due to the consistent demand from Cambodia.

Other Meals

Production

Post estimates copra meal production at 5,000 tons for both MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 because of the limited volume of coconut oil exports.

There is an increasing trend of using by-products from fish and shrimp processors to produce fishmeal and other added value products such as collagen and gelatin. Catfish processors use up to 40 percent of total fish weight for fillet products, according to a local source. Inputs for fishmeal production also include marine captured anchovies. Vietnam needs more investments in research and development to produce high quality products from those by-products, according to the Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers (VASEP).

Most fishmeal producers in Vietnam are located in the south, in close proximity to input suppliers at the fishing ports and the fish processors, including catfish processors. Fishmeal production in Vietnam is estimated to remain at 450,000 tons in MY2020/21 due to zero growth in aquaculture fish production and consistent anchovy catch. Fishmeal production is forecast to increase to 460,000 tons in MY2021/22 due to a forecasted increase in catfish production.

Trade

Imports

Fishmeal is used as a high-protein ingredient for shrimp feed and animal feed (sows and piglets), according to an industry source. According to TDM, Vietnam fishmeal imports in MY2019/20 were 189,000 tons, an increase of 21 percent compared to MY2018/19 due to increased shrimp production and swine repopulation. Peru remains as the largest fishmeal supplier to Vietnam.

Post forecasts fishmeal imports to increase to 195,000 tons in MY2020/21 and to 200,000 tons in MY2021/22⁶ due to the forecasted feed demand for shrimp, sows, and piglets.

According to TDM, Vietnam's rapeseed meal imports were 155,500 tons in MY2019/20, a decrease of 31 percent compared MY2018/19. India is the largest supplier of rapeseed meal to Vietnam. Copra meal imports were 33,000 tons in MY2019/20, a decrease of 46 percent over the previous year. The Philippines is the largest supplier of copra meal to Vietnam. Soybean meal or other meals can be used as a substitute for protein content in animal feed.

Post forecasts rapeseed meal imports in MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 to increase to 170,000 tons and 175,000 tons respectively, due to the estimated increase in total feed demand. Post estimates copra meal imports in MY2020/21 to remain at 35,000 tons and increase in MY2021/22 to 50,000 tons due to increases in total feed demand.

Exports

Fishmeal exports reached 186,000 tons in MY2019/20 and Post forecasts exports to stay flat in MY2020/21 and MY2020/22 at 186,000 tons, with China being the largest market. Vietnam exports low-protein fishmeal, while importing high-protein fishmeal.

⁶ Marketing Year (MY) of fishmeal is from January 1 to December 31.

OILS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Production

Post forecasts total Vietnam refined vegetable oil production to increase to 1.37 million tons in MY2020/21 and 1.44 million tons in MY2021/22 due to increasing domestic consumption.

Post forecasts crude soy oil production to increase to 285,000 tons due to increased soybean crush and rice bran oil production increase to 24,000 tons in MY2021/22. According to sources in the oil industry, rice bran oil production continues to increase due to higher demand for home cooking and its high quality and economical price.

Table 14: Refined Vegetable Oil Production in Vietnam

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*
Refined vegetable oil (TMT)	1,160	1,275	1,300	1,370	1,440

*Source: GSO, *Post estimates and local producers*

Food Consumption

Palm oil is used widely in the food service and food processing sector because of its low price. Widespread closures of restaurants, hotels, and canteens in industrial zones along with school closures, due to COVID-19, reduced palm oil consumption in the foodservice industry in MY2019/20. Higher use of palm oil in the food processing sector can offset its lower use in food service, according to an oil industry source. At the same time, soy oil and rice bran oil consumption are increasing due to a switch to increased home cooking.

Post estimates that the consumption growth rate of vegetable oil increases at a rate of two to three percent in MY2020/21 and five percent in MY2021/22 as the food service and tourism sectors rebound.

Post forecasts refined vegetable oil consumption to increase to 1.3 million tons in MY2020/21 and to 1.37 million tons in MY2021/22. There is room for oil consumption growth since vegetable oil consumption per capita in Vietnam is about 13 kg, lower than the recommended international level of 13.7 kg. The OECD projects Vietnam's vegetable oil consumption could increase to 18 kg.

Trade

Imports of palm oil increased in MY2019/20 due to increased use in food processing and animal feed production.

Table 15: Imported Vegetable Oils to Vietnam (thousand tons)

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*
Palm oil	861.5	870	1,005	900	900
Soy oil	47	45	45	30	20
Rapeseed oil	3	2	4	4	4
Coconut oil	3	3	4	4	4

Source: TDM

** Post estimates*

Palm oil accounted for about 95 percent of total vegetable oil imports in MY2019/20 due to its low price. The increased use of palm oil in the food processing sector offset its reduced use in the food service sector.

Palm oil imports also increased in MY2019/20 due to a shortage of fish fat, which is used as an ingredient in commercial compound animal feed rations. On average about one percent of the ration is fish fat, according to a feed miller. Due to its low price, feed millers are using palm oil as an alternative for fish fat. Sources in the vegetable oil industry verified the demand of palm oil from feed millers in 2020 and the high ending stocks in late 2020.

Post predicts the same trend will occur in 2021, leading to estimated palm oil consumption to stay at 940,000 tons in MY2020/21 and palm oil consumption to decrease to 920,000 tons in MY2021/22 when fish fat production is available at a competitive price compared to palm oil.

Post forecasts soy oil imports at 30,000 tons in MY2020/21 and 20,000 tons in MY2021/22 because of increasing soy oil consumption.

Exports

Total vegetable oil exports in MY2019/20 were 18,000 tons, comprising of 9,000 tons of soy oil and 9,000 tons of coconut oil.

Post forecasts vegetable oils exports to increase to 19,000 tons in MY2020/21 and 30,000 tons in MY2021/22 with the increase in domestic soy oil production. Vietnam's soy oil exports normally happen at times of low consumption and high production, for instance after the Lunar New Year holiday, with increased imports occurring before the holiday.

PSD Tables

Oilseed, Soybean Market Year Begins Vietnam	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	50	0	50	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	47	42	47	35	0	30
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	165	165	202	127	0	182
Production (1000 MT)	72	66	72	55	0	48
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1900	1876	2000	2100	0	2200
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2137	2107	2274	2282	0	2430
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush (1000 MT)	1250	1300	1300	1400	0	1500
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	500	480	520	500	0	520
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	185	200	185	200	0	185
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1935	1980	2005	2100	0	2205
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	202	127	269	182	0	225
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2137	2107	2274	2282	0	2430
Yield (MT/HA)	1.5319	1.5714	1.5319	1.5714	0	1.6
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Oilseed, Peanut Market Year Begins Vietnam	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	175	170	180	165	0	160
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	49	49	85	71	0	67
Production (1000 MT)	434	425	447	413	0	400
MY Imports (1000 MT)	228	202	215	215	0	240
Total Supply (1000 MT)	711	676	747	699	0	707
MY Exports (1000 MT)	8	24	13	30	0	35
Crush (1000 MT)	60	31	60	32	0	33
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	558	550	588	570	0	590
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	618	581	648	602	0	623
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	85	71	86	67	0	49
Yield (MT/HA)	2.48	2.5	2.4833	2.503	0	2.5
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Oilseed, Copra Market Year Begins Vietnam	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	182	0	186	0	190
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	178	172	180	176	0	180
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	9	9	9	9	0	9
Production (1000 MT)	291	14	304	14	0	14
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	300	23	313	23	0	23
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush (1000 MT)	291	14	304	14	0	14
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	291	14	304	14	0	14
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	9	9	9	9	0	9
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	300	23	313	23	0	23
Yield (MT/HA)	1.6348	0.0814	1.6889	0.0795	0	0.0778
(1000 HA),(1000 TREES),(1000 MT),(MT/HA)						

Oilseed, Rapeseed Market Year Begins Vietnam	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	1	0	1	0	1
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	2	2	2	2	0	2
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	1	1	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2	3	3	3	0	3
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush (1000 MT)	2	3	3	3	0	3
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2	3	3	3	0	3
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2	3	3	3	0	3
Yield (MT/HA)	2	2	2	2	0	2
(1000 HA),(1000 MT),(MT/HA)						

Meal, Soybean Market Year Begins Vietnam	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	1250	1300	1300	1400	0	1500
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.7808	0.7808	0.7808	0.78	0	0.78
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	329	329	275	264	0	226
Production (1000 MT)	976	1015	1015	1092	0	1170
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5150	5100	5200	5100	0	5200
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6455	6444	6490	6456	0	6596
MY Exports (1000 MT)	110	110	110	110	0	110
MY Exp. to EU (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	120	120	120	120	0	120
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5950	5950	6000	6000	0	6100
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	6070	6070	6120	6120	0	6220
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	275	264	260	226	0	266
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6455	6444	6490	6456	0	6596
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Meal, Copra Market Year Begins Vietnam	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	291	14	304	14	0	14
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.3436	0.3571	0.3257	0.3571	0	0.3571
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	17	17	16	15	0	10
Production (1000 MT)	100	5	99	5	0	5
MY Imports (1000 MT)	71	33	50	35	0	50
Total Supply (1000 MT)	188	55	165	55	0	65
MY Exports (1000 MT)	2	0	1	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	170	40	150	45	0	50
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	170	40	150	45	0	50
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	16	15	14	10	0	15
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	188	55	165	55	0	65
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Meal, Rapeseed Market Year Begins Vietnam	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	2	3	3	3	0	3
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.5	0.6667	0.6667	0.6667	0	0.6667
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	41	41	27	24	0	16
Production (1000 MT)	1	2	2	2	0	2
MY Imports (1000 MT)	160	156	175	170	0	175
Total Supply (1000 MT)	202	199	204	196	0	193
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	175	175	175	180	0	180
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	175	175	175	180	0	180
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	27	24	29	16	0	13
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	202	199	204	196	0	193
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Meal, Fish Market Year Begins Vietnam	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Catch For Reduction (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	39	39	34	36	0	30
Production (1000 MT)	460	450	460	450	0	460
MY Imports (1000 MT)	150	189	155	195	0	200
Total Supply (1000 MT)	649	678	649	681	0	690
MY Exports (1000 MT)	160	187	165	186	0	186
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	455	455	454	465	0	470
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	455	455	454	465	0	470
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	34	36	30	30	0	34
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	649	678	649	681	0	690
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Soybean Market Year Begins Vietnam	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	1250	1300	1300	1400	0	1500
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.1904	0.19	0.19	0.19	0	0.19
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	36	36	39	49	0	55
Production (1000 MT)	238	247	247	266	0	285
MY Imports (1000 MT)	45	45	45	30	0	20
Total Supply (1000 MT)	319	328	331	345	0	360
MY Exports (1000 MT)	10	9	10	10	0	20
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	270	270	275	280	0	290
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	270	270	275	280	0	290
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	39	49	46	55	0	50
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	319	328	331	345	0	360
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Coconut Market Year Begins Vietnam	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	291	14	304	14	0	14
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.6323	0.6429	0.6316	0.6429	0	0.6429
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	15	15	16	16	0	17
Production (1000 MT)	184	9	192	9	0	9
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3	4	3	4	0	4
Total Supply (1000 MT)	202	28	211	29	0	30
MY Exports (1000 MT)	8	9	3	9	0	9
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	178	3	193	3	0	3
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	178	3	193	3	0	3
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	16	16	15	17	0	18
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	202	28	211	29	0	30
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Rapeseed Market Year Begins Vietnam	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	2	3	3	3	0	3
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.5	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333	0	0.3333
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Production (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	0	1
MY Imports (1000 MT)	4	2	4	2	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	5	3	5	4	0	3
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5	2	5	3	0	2
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5	2	5	3	0	2
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	5	3	5	4	0	3
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Oil, Palm Market Year Begins Vietnam	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	117	117	0	182	0	142
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	900	1005	0	900	0	900
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1017	1122	0	1082	0	1042
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	903	900	0	900	0	913
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	7	40	0	40	0	7
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	910	940	0	940	0	920
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	107	182	0	142	0	122
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1017	1122	0	1082	0	1042
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Attachments:

No Attachments